

tone of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of their life.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

As unceasing efforts are being made to prejudice the minds of the people against a Convention to amend our State Constitution, by the leaders of the Republican party, we will present to our readers such information upon the subject as we deem of importance. We repeat, that it is believed that the expense of the Convention will be amply met by the reforms which the Convention will bring about.

Every intelligent person knows that the Penitentiary is a burden upon the people, and will, in all probability, remain so, unless something is done to change the present aspect of affairs. Upon this subject, the Raleigh News has the following brief article:

"Among the inflictions imposed upon the people by the Constitution of 1868 is the necessity for the erection of a penitentiary. Instead of being left to the exigencies of the public demands and the discretion of the Legislature, it is made compulsory by the fundamental law. There was no escape from the obligation, because it was there in the Constitution.

Its erection is an innovation upon the ideas of the people of North Carolina accustomed to see crime punished appropriately. It is an innovation upon the criminal code, because the existence of such an institution provided alternative punishment for offences which under the old code had other and more efficient penalties. It compels a modification of the whole criminal code to accommodate it to a system based upon the idea of confinement as a sufficient atonement for a large class of offences. And it entails an immense and enduring annual cost to the people which must be borne by them to support a class who could be usefully employed, if, as under the old law, they had been promptly and appropriately punished and discharged.

Is the penitentiary likely to accomplish any good purpose? Is it a reformatory institution? If it is not, then it is in that respect worse than useless, for the effect will be to sharpen the ingenuity of criminals and turn them out upon the public more dangerous than ever. Is the punishment imposed certain? Every day, almost, we see exercises of executive clemency, and the periods of confinement shortened so as to make punishment a nullity. Is it a terror? Nine-tenths of the convicts are negroes, lost to all sense of shame, idle in liberty, and only interested in getting enough of what holds body and soul together, and feeling no burden under the restraint of confinement.

Much money has been expended on the penitentiary. Much more will be spent, for it is going to be a never ceasing drain. But it is one of the burdens of the Constitution of 1868, and must be borne till that instrument is annulled.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

We notice the following items in the Radical Programme for the Summer's campaign. We will allude to it more fully next week.

The passage of the Usury Law is of doubtful utility. It is, however, not recommended that the Republican press take decided grounds for or against it.

No true Republican ought to advocate repudiation of the State debt, but Republican newspapers should not at present discuss the question.

An extended discussion of the Civil Rights Bill is deemed inadvisable, but the Republicans should never intimate that the bill is wrong in principle.

The programme, it is stated, is not to be published, but is intended for the "confidential" use and guidance of the editors concerned.

THE GRAIN SPECULATORS in Chicago have on hand some \$10,000,000 of grain, which they are holding for higher prices, and their prospects grow less and less flattering every day.

The Chicago Tribune, of Saturday night, says: "The financial situation in our city and the Northwest furnish problems which few, if any, of our bankers pretend to be able fully to solve. That business has thus far disappointed expectations is patent to most men, for the channels of trade show much greater stagnation than even the most conservative anticipated. It was thought that our abundant products and plethora of money all over the country would force an active spring business, and while our whole sale merchants have done a fair trade, it is safe to say that their anticipations, also, have not been realized."

THE WHEAT TRADE—CROP PROSPECTS. The favorable change in the prospects of the growing wheat crops at the West and Northwest, coupled with the more favorable reports from California and Europe generally, have changed the tone and spirit of our market very decidedly; the timely rains at the West and Northwest have changed the prospects for the future, and we find many farmers that were not disposed to sell their old wheat, are now offering it quite freely, and prices in most localities have declined. In certain localities the injury to winter wheat by frost and drought has been serious, but this may be neutralized in some measure by the increase in acreage.

In Great Britain thus far the weather has been exceedingly favorable, and the crops look well, but the stocks of wheat, oats and barley are now greatly reduced; the consumption of foreign grain quite large. The quantity of wheat now afloat from California is 4,033,000 bushels, and from this coast about 1,109,000 bushels—altogether 5,142,000 bushels; to this add the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom from other countries, and find it ample for their probable wants for this and next month. The exports from this port the past week have been 479,783 bushels, against 1,350,144 bushels the corresponding week last year.—N. Y. Tribune 5th inst.

Rev. Henry Bohem, the oldest Methodist Minister in the United States, celebrated his one hundred birthday in Jersey City, on Tuesday, and a special session of his Conference was held to participate in the ceremonies on that occasion. The celebration took place in church in the presence of a large assemblage.

BEN HILL, of Georgia, made an able speech at Milledgeville, the other day, in which he claimed that the South had been goaded into her infidelity to the Union by what she believed to be the North's infidelity to the Union; that not a line exists to show the South faithless to the Union under the Constitution; that now, slavery being dead, it remains to rebuild all our greatness upon the solid corner-stones of the Union and the Constitution. The North, strong in physical power, defies the Union as a fact; the South seeks the Ark of her political safety in the Union as a principle. We should avert death either by division or empire. Our political life hangs upon a constitutional government and a constitutional Union. Let the North consent that our Union shall be constitutional, and the South will concur with all its heart that our Union shall be eternal. This, says wise Ben Hill, of Georgia, is the easy, open door to utter reconciliation, perfect peace and measureless prosperity.

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, of last week that Mr. Tobias Peeler, of Gold Hill township, was thrown from his buggy, and received fatal injuries. He was found senseless, bleeding and dying.

YOUNG LAWYERS.—Among the gentlemen licensed by the Supreme Court, now in session, we notice from this section, Henry Shepherd Puryear, of Yadkin, and Barthelme Yancey Hayle, of Forsyth.

THE GRASSHOPPERS in Missouri have taken wing and flown West. No fears need be entertained of their visit to this section shortly.

THE THIRD TERM.—The Baltimore Gazette, a republican paper, alluding to Grant's letter, published last week, says: "President Grant has at last spoken in regard to his third term intentions, and in a letter unusually long for our reticent Executive, has said exactly nothing. The Republican party is not yet rid of Grantism."

RECOVERED.—The iron safe of the U. S. man of war, Cumberland, which was run into and sunk, on Hampton Roads, by the Confederate ram, Virginia, in 1862, was recovered the other day, after many fruitless and expensive attempts heretofore. The safe is supposed to contain between sixty and a hundred thousand dollars in gold.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST.—The steamship Vicksburg was sunk by encountering large quantities of ice in the ocean, last week. She belonged to the Liverpool & Mississippi Steamship Company, of Liverpool, and sailed from that port. During the winter she plied between New Orleans and Liverpool and in the summer engaged in the North American trade. Some 50 lives were lost. Some 15 or 20 of the missing have since been rescued.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.—The acreage planted in cotton in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas is reported to be fully as large as that last year planted in cotton, and with favorable seasons will produce a good average cotton crop. The best indication that agriculture at the South is regaining a solid foundation is contained in the announcement that the acreage devoted to grain this year in the States named, will be increased by nearly twenty-five per cent. upon the acres devoted last year to grain. If these facts are correctly reported, this is a clear gain to the agricultural resources of the South.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. A letter from Rev. N. Shotwell, delegate from North Carolina to the General Assembly at St. Louis, mentions the following items of interest:

"Gen. Frank P. Blair, lying a couple of doors from us, is a perfect wreck—from softening of the brain. He knows no one, cannot feel himself and has to be treated as an unconscious child. Before his intellect left him, he gave the Rev. Dr. Brooks informs me, good evidence of a change of heart."

The bridge at this place is a great demonstration of the triumph of science over difficulties in nature which seemed insurmountable. Its cost was between seven and eight millions. One fact connected with it I will mention. The spans are made of iron pipes, and were so nicely calculated for a certain temperature, that when the completion of the bridge was delayed till the summer season, the expansion of the iron made a misfit, threatening an immense loss. But Capt. Eads met the difficulty by covering the bridge with many tons of ice, reducing the expansion and making a perfect fit."

LYNCH LAW.—On the 14th inst., a mob, composed principally of residents of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, in which the recent outrage upon Miss Jackson was committed by the negro Simmes, came into Annapolis at an early hour and proceeding to the jail demanded the keys from the jailer, with the view of taking Simmes out and executing him. The jailer was searched and the keys having been found a large number of the visitors went to the cell of the negro and finding him chained, dragged him away without releasing him from his irons, and taking him a short distance from the jail, near the railroad track, hung him to a tree, where he still hangs. Large numbers of citizens and others have visited the place to-day to view his remains. The mob was well provided with pick-axes, crow-bars and other instruments for gaining admission to the jail had they met with forcible resistance. The negro did not say a word when he was taken away.

BEES IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are two million bee hives in the United States. Every five yields on an average, a little over twenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty-five cents a pound; so that after paying their own board, the bees present us with a revenue of \$8,000,000. To reckon in another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the vast domain of the United States. Over twenty-three and one-third million pounds of wax are made and given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey average from fifty to two hundred per cent. on the capital invested.

The old engine house at Harper's Ferry, in which John Brown and his party were stormed and captured, is now used by an undertaker as a hearse house. The loop holes which the insurgents made have been bricked up, but the outlines can be readily traced. The places on the floor where one of Brown's sons died and the other was mortally wounded are pointed out by the villagers, although the blood stains that remained for several years have faded out.

Notwithstanding the reports of the surrender, compromise and resumption of work, the miners in some sections of Pennsylvania continue disorderly. Two assassinations in the Schuylkill region are added to the long list of crimes chargeable to the strikers.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The following are the particulars of the terrible earthquake in Central America, on the 18th of May:

In Salazar, a large part of the churches, and several houses were destroyed and some people killed. The city of Calcutta is entirely destroyed, only a few families being saved. A German drug store was set on fire by a ball which was thrown out of a volcano which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santiago in a ridge called El Alto. De Egrachea San Cayetano was destroyed. Santiago in a larger part. In Gramalote there was a great destruction. Arboleda, Cautilla and San Cristobal are nearly destroyed. The population of these towns is estimated by persons well acquainted in that region more or less as follows: San Cayetano 4,000; Santiago 2,000; Gramalote 3,000; Arboleda 5,000; Cautilla 5,000; San Cristobal 16,000.

The section of country above referred to embraces regions found above where Colombia and Venezuela join, the Colombian portion embracing the State of Santander. It is in some respects the most productive part of this republic and the coffee of this section is famous all over the world. One of the destroyed cities, San Jose De Cuesta, the city of the most importance of any in that section, had a population estimated at about 18,000. It had a large commercial business and was a great depot for coffee and cocoa for shipment.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND POPULATION OF THE AFFECTED REGION.

The geological conditions of New Granada are, according to several authorities, both extraordinary and perplexing. In many places may be found traces of stupendous cataclysms and a disarrangement and internixture of primitive and sedimentary rocks. In some places great rivers and even small streams have cut through mountains of the hardest rocks, leaving dizzy escarpments on either side, while everywhere colossal masses, lifted high above the general level, attest the violence of volcanic agencies. That these agencies have been active the destruction which is greatest in the valley of Cuesta, which is situated on the Venezuelan frontier, a mountainous region, and the likely scene of such an overwhelming catastrophe. The city of Zalazar and the surrounding country, which is entirely a volcanic region, suffer severely. The section of country destroyed embraces the regions where Venezuela and Colombia join. It is generally considered the most productive part of the entire country, coffee being one of the chief commodities for which the place is famous.

The most important city in the section destroyed was that of San Jose de Cuesta; it was situated on the boundary of the Republic, and was founded by Juan de Marten in 1534. Its estimated population was about 18,000. Most of its coffee and cocoa were shipped either through the Venezuelan ports or down the Magdalena.

THE POPULATION.

The inhabitants were white, mainly of Spanish extraction, comprising not more than one-fourth of the population; domesticated Indians, who are both docile and industrious, and the miners, agriculturists, herdsmen, and manufacturers of the Republic; free negroes forming about one-eighth of the population, and mixed races of whites, Indians and negroes, making nearly half of the whole. The principal crops are coffee, cotton, sugar, cacao, maize, and in the higher lands wheat and other grains, indigo and tobacco. Among the exports coffee holds the first rank.

CIVIL RIGHTS.—The Goldsboro Messenger says: Congressman Hyman is making a sweep of Anti-Civil Rights Republicans holding office in his district. We learn that through his influence Mr. Stanley has been removed from the Kinston Postoffice.

Capt. R. T. Fulghum, late editor of the Agriculturalist, will publish in Raleigh, on the 26th inst., an eight-page, forty column illustrated weekly, at \$2.00 per annum, to be called the "Southern Illustrated Age."

FOREIGN NEWS.

STORM IN FRANCE.—A violent storm passed over Paris on the 9th inst. Much window glass was broken and thousands of chimneys were blown over; many accidents and traffic was wholly suspended in the streets. The storm extended to the south of France, and from the Pyrenees comes the report that houses were prostrated and eleven persons were killed. The damage in Paris alone is estimated at eleven million francs.

SPAIN.—The Carlists claim that the victory of their troops over the Alfonsists at Carretera last week, was an important one. They say that 500 of the Alfonsists' infantry and 300 cavalry, together with arms and stores, were captured.

Havana news, by way of St. Thomas, reports a terrible earthquake in New Grenada. The destruction was greatest in the valley of Calcutta. It is stated that 1,600 lives were lost.

"I'M STILL YOUR FRIEND."—The New York Tribune hits the New England radicals this hard lick to prove it: "Does it occur to any of the exceedingly loyal journalists of New England, when they read the generous words of welcome from the Southern press to Vice President Wilson, that their treatment of Messrs. Lamar and Gordon, a few weeks ago, was a little discourteous."

INDICTMENT OF H. B. CLAFFIN & CO.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court, New York city, June 10th, found indictments against Horace B. Claffin, of the well known dry goods house of H. B. Claffin & Co., and Wm. H. Talcott, silk buyer of the firm for complicity in recent silk smuggling frauds. There are three indictments against Talcott, charging him with receiving and concealing smuggled silks. Three indictments were found against H. B. Claffin & Co. The first, which contains four counts, charging them with concealing silks of smuggled silk goods, valued at \$30,000 on the 21st of April, 1873. The second indictment contains 16 counts and charges them with, at various times during the years 1872 and 1873, receiving and concealing quantities of valuable silks. The third indictment contains 26 counts, charging them with having received and sold large quantities of silks, well knowing them to have been imported into the United States contrary to law. The names of the members of the firm who are also indicted, are as follows: H. B. Claffin, E. E. Earnes, Horace T. Fairchild, W. S. Dunn, Daniel Robinson, and W. H. Talcott.

A new novel, by Christian Reid (Miss Frances Fisher, of North Carolina), entitled "A Question of Honor," will soon appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co.

JUDGE KERR.

The Wilmington Journal of a recent issue has to say of him:

"The Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, as he is best known to the people of North Carolina though he is now a resident of the county of Rockingham, and Judge of the seventh Judicial, of our State, a few days ago concluded in the county of Sampson, his judicial labors in this the Fourth Judicial District, in the courts of which he has presided, by an exchange with the Hon. A. A. McKoy, during their recent Spring Terms."

The opportunity afforded our people and members of the bar, by Judge Kerr's recent riding of this circuit, to know and consider his judicial bearing and sterling integrity, his promptness and impartiality, and his high apprehension in every sense of his responsible office, has enabled us rightly to appreciate and admire him for his eminent qualities as a judge, while we cannot too strongly eulogize the pure and manly virtues which so pre-eminently characterize him as a noble gentleman and sincere Christian."

He carries with him from this entire District to his home in the Seventh Judicial District, a grade of reverent and affectionate regard and esteem accorded to but few men.

This, our estimate of the Judge and the man, is, we are well assured, a truthful expression of the sentiments and feelings of the Bar and the people of this Judicial District.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.

At the Northern Baptist Convention in Philadelphia two weeks ago, Rev. W. H. Brooks (colored) of Virginia, represented the Virginia (colored) Baptists as sunk to almost the lowest depth of infamy. He said that, in Richmond, every colored man engaged in bar-rooms either is a Baptist or has been one—that from the Communion table they go to groggeries—that at Gordonsville the most moral negro preacher smells constantly of onions and bad whiskey, and that others are far worse—that they all believe in visions, miracles, shooting stars, &c. He does not know ten colored men in Virginia who do not believe that if one asks God to prove anything by shooting a star across the heavens, God will do it. The colored churches in Virginia will let you drink to excess, and be guilty of the other 1's; but if you dance they will grab you. They believe that the way to get converted is to go to an old grave-yard at midnight—and this is "very hard on those who believe in ghosts, as all the colored people do." He believed that he would take 200 years to elevate his race, &c. Col. Heck said that the negroes of North Carolina were bad enough, but their condition was not half so bad as this colored man had depicted.—Exchange

IRON FAILURES.—The break-down in the iron industry of Great Britain has been caused principally by bad debts in the United States and a shrinkage in the demand for railway material, and vigorous competition. The New York Herald, speaking of the recent failures, says: "The English iron trade has not yet passed the turning point in its downward reaction. Before it can be placed in a really sound condition there must be a renovation of its credit system, and a reduction of wages in every branch of labor employed in the trade. When these last stages of the reaction have come, we may expect cheapened production and low prices for iron; which alone can be the starting point for a sound recovery."

THE CONVENTION.—The friends of a Constitutional State Convention seem to move slowly and cautiously, selecting the very best men to accomplish the desired object.

Among the gentlemen already nominated and suggested, as delegates to the Convention, we notice: Wm. A. Graham, Vance and Shipp, Burton Craige, F. E. Shober, Col. W. F. Green, B. H. Bunn, John A. Stephenson, of Yadkin, Dr. Craven and Jno. Worth, of Randolph, Joel F. Hill, of Stokes, Ex-Gov. Reid and J. Turner Morehead, from Rockingham.

THE DENISON TEXAS GIFT CONCERT took place on the 31st ultimo, in the presence of a large concourse of people, estimated at about 10,000. No. 330,827 drew the capital prize of \$50,000. No. 325,452 drew the second prize, and No. 167,597 the third prize. The lucky numbers are not about here.

CURRIANT JELLY.—The time for making Jellys from this most excellent and delicate fruit is at hand, the berries being now nearly ripe enough. The following receipt is said to be very good: "Pick over the fruit, but leave it on the stems; put it into the preserving kettle and break it with a ladle or spoon; when it is hot squeeze it in a coarse bag until you can press out no more juice. Use one pint of juice to one pound of sugar. Sift the sugar and heat it hot as possible without dissolving or burning it; boil the juice five minutes very hard, and while boiling add the sugar; stir it well, and when it has boiled again five minutes' set it off. The time must be strictly observed."

IMPOLITE THINGS. Loud and boisterous laughing. Reading where there is talking. Reading aloud in company without being asked. Talking when others are reading. Spitting about the house. Cutting finger nails in company. Leaving church before worship is closed. Whispering or laughing in the house of God. Gazing rudely at strangers. Leaving a stranger without a seat. A want of respect and reverence for your seniors. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude. Making yourself the hero of your own story. Laughing at the mistakes of others. Joking others in company. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking. Answering questions that have been put to others. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table. Not listening to what one is saying in company.

The monument which is to be erected next month over the grave of Edgar A. Poe, in Baltimore, is the result of a movement begun ten years ago by the school teachers of Baltimore. It will be a monument of Italian marble, with a bust of Poe in low relief, and the simple inscription, "Edgar Allan Poe, born in 1809, died in 1849."

In Wisconsin every woman of the age of 21 is eligible to the following school offices: Director, treasurer and clerk of school districts; director and secretary of town boards; under the township system of school government; member of a board of education in cities, and county superintendent of schools.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

NORTH CAROLINA PATENTS.

The following is a notice of Patents issued to North Carolinians by the Commissioner at Washington during the month of May: Combined cotton choppers and scrapers, by Roderick McKee, Fayetteville. A reversible blade with upturned ends, the wide edge descriptively narrow for chopping cotton. Places for artificial teeth, by James W. Field, Lenoirville. A nut with an oblong rectangular slot is secured in the plate, and forms an integral part of it. The flattened end of the tooth-pick is passed through this slot, and firmly secured therein by giving it a partial rotation.

Apple slicers and carvers, by H. Siler and T. A. Brooks, Lawrence, assignors to themselves and T. A. Brooks, Raleigh. The cutters or knives grouped and secured together in a series of concentric sections, each having one blade extending beyond the apex, forming a circular core-cutting, which may be adjusted to and from the centre, varying with the size of core to be exercised; or all the blades may be brought together when there is no core to be removed. The triangular cutting-sections slide upon each other, and upon base-blocks, by means of a slotted ring-plate provided with perforations to receive pins on each cutting section, so that the action of all the sections is simultaneous.

Ordinary clip or staple holds the plow standard to the beam, and the adjustment for a deeper or shallower furrow is effected by means of two flanged and notched wedges embracing the upper and lower corners of the beam, opposite the standard.

Plows, by C. A. Hege, Salem. A plate having lips upon its back to enter the plow-beam, and a channel with vertical slots on its face to receive the standard, both being corrugated and connected across the surface, to allow the plow-beam to be elevated or depressed. Spring-bed bottoms, by Jesse A. Jones, Raleigh. The oblique arrangement of the loop causes them to bind against the edges of the slats, and hold them firmly in position.

The Danbury Reporter of the 3rd has this item in relation to the late term of Stokes Court. Stokes Court closed on last Saturday, the end of the first week. The Judge was forced, as a quiet notice, part of the State, thus depriving the county of a full term. A number of State cases were disposed of, most of them trivial. Joe Davis (col.) for petit larceny was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years in that constructive institution and went back reluctantly. There were about thirty State cases disposed of. Solicitor Dolson did not fail to convict a single case before the jury. The Judge used his usual efforts to preserve order and quiet around the Court House, but yesterday which had found its way to a quiet village, had excited an uncontrollable combative spirit in a number of the crowd around the Court House, which resulted in some fights and shooting, no serious damage done, four persons were carried to jail, and two made their escape.

LAW CONCERNING BONDS OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

—We understand that a law was passed at the late session of the General Assembly providing that upon the petition of any five citizens, to the Judge of the District, complaining of the insufficiency of the bond of any county official, a writ shall be issued compelling the production before the Judge of the said bond for the purpose of enquiring into its sufficiency. If found to be insufficient, additional security must be given, or the office will be declared vacant.—Wilmington Star.

The Raleigh News says: We were shown a few days since, by Mr. L. W. Robertson, of Little River township, Wake county, the measurement of a nutberry tree standing in its vicinity which makes it doubtless the largest tree of its kind in this State; if, indeed, it can be surpassed anywhere. Its diameter, measured above the ground, is five feet seven inches, with a circumference of sixteen feet nine inches. Near this tree stands another of the same kind only one foot less in diameter. These trees are found on the farm known as the George Bell Place, but at present occupied by the Misses Bann.

The Statesville American says: The indictment against Nathaniel Boyden, moved to this county from Rowan, and set for trial on Tuesday last was continued by the State for absence of witnesses. The motion to continue was combated by defendant's counsel. The defendant is charged with forging the signature of his father, the late Judge Boyden, to a check for \$300, and also an order for a smaller amount on Joe Williams. The indictment was found at Fall Term 1874 of Rowan Court, and both at that term and the succeeding term the defendant demanded a trial.

The Salisbury Watchman says: As the mail train from the South on the N. C. R. R., approached within a mile of the city last night, it was thrown into by some seconds, one rock striking Capt. Ligon, the conductor, on the leg. A lady from Greensboro was also cut about the head and face with fractured glass. This is the second time the train has been thrown into recently.

The Wilson Little Jewel says: There was considerable excitement in Battleboro one day last week, a lady having appeared within its limits in the garb of a gentleman, and was travelling under the euphonious name of John. He hailed from Tennessee.

The Daily News has been elected Printer for the ensuing twelvemonths by the Raleigh Board of Aldermen.

A monster sea turtle was captured near Morehead City on Friday last, said to weigh about 500 pounds.

A Newton correspondence of the Hickory Press says: Not long since a gentleman of our town went to see Mr. John Barnes, said to be the oldest man in N. C. He says he is one hundred and twenty years of age. He is quite blind and very helpless though he still hears tolerably well. He has a heavy head of hair. He seems almost anxious to die and wonders why the Almighty permits him to live so long. Our informant says Mr. Barnes is still a fine-looking man.

On Saturday, during the progress of a game of pool in Fayetteville, Mr. Charles A. McMillan was struck on the head by one of the quoits and so severely injured that he died Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock. He was an old and venerable citizen and was followed to the grave by one of the largest processions known in recent years in that town.

The Raleigh News says: A gentleman just from Fayetteville informs us that Capt. R. M. Orrell has been appointed Postmaster of that city, vice Mr. George Lander removed. Capt. Orrell is very popular and his appointment gives general satisfaction.

The third annual meeting of the Educational Association of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh, commencing Wednesday, July 14th 1875.

The Board of Directors of the N. C. Railroad, in session at Company Shops Friday, declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on its capital stock.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.—Who cares for the "new" of 15 dollars saved in buying a Sewing Machine? The man who cares is the farmer, who makes his money by the sweat of his brow, and buys the "Wilson," the best first class machine yet made; and saves his 15 dollars to put in his own pocket when he is old. The gentlemanly representatives of the high priced Sewing Machine Companies want this 15 dollars, but the farmer worked for it, and had rather keep it himself. The farmer is every thing before you buy a Sewing Machine, see and examine the Sewing Machine, and you will find it is the best. The Wilson, for yourself and have a talk with A. M. JONES, Agent, Salem, N. C.

Forsyth, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Co's. N. C.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—There is intense excitement here in consequence of the discovery of a theft of over forty-seven thousand dollars in the Treasury. The robbery was discovered yesterday afternoon, and the Department officials used every effort to keep it quiet, but to-day it is known every where. Gen. Spinner, on whom the loss must fall if engraved on the recovered, says there is no doubt that the theft was committed by one of his clerks. He also says that unless the money is recovered he will go out of office almost a beggar. Suspicion rests upon two clerks, but it would be unwise to publish their names, as no circumstances have appeared to justify their arrest. The entire force of the cash-room were searched by the detectives without furnishing any clue to the robbery.

The money belonged to the National Park Bank of New York city, and was about being remitted to them when the package containing the money was stolen. It was in exchange for notes sent here for redemption. There were some hopes that the money had been mislaid, but investigations to-day show that it was undoubtedly stolen. All the clerks in the cash-room are under the surveillance of the detectives.

"Out West" folks are noted for their love of boots. A tall pair of boots is indispensable to a frontiersman's wardrobe. A pair of swell top boots to stick his pantaloons into and hitch his spurs upon, is demanded by every high-minded multi-limber. So Idaho Territory has decided to be represented at the Centennial by a pair of boots. To this end a pair has been made at Idaho Territory. They are supposed to beat any boots ever yet worn. They are of fine leather, with gold-tipped toes and heels of gold. These boots are to be worn by the High Sheriff on the streets of Idaho next Fourth of July. After the boots have been broken in by the sheriff, they will be sent to Philadelphia for the exhibition of 1876. They are valued at \$100 in gold, and should stand high in the estimation of the State they represent when Idaho is admitted into the Union.

The warden of Blackwell's Island states that Wm. M. Tweed was examined by the distinguished physicians, who say that he is affected with heart disease and an affection of the kidneys. They did not express any fear of immediate danger, but thought that his situation was sufficiently grave to justify unusual consideration on the part of the keepers. Tweed is now allowed to sleep out of his cell, for the reason that he has grown so stout that it is impossible for him to get in the door of one. Even if he could be squeezed in, the bed with which each cell is provided is too narrow for a bulky form, and there is not room for a larger cot. It is said that the grand jury in making their presentment, will recommend that Mr. Tweed be allowed more privileges on account of his sickness.

The Staunton Virginian understands that grasshoppers have made their appearance in comparatively large numbers, in some sections of Augusta county, and have begun the work of destruction with an appetite that bids fair to devour grass, grain and foliage. The Virginian says: "The indications point to a very small harvest this year, and there is a general apprehension of a great falling off in the corn crop."

Jay Cooke's estate, near Philadelphia, was recently put up for sale, but as the proposal was for the whole property, including the house, furniture, pictures, books, liquors, &c.—in short everything on the place, costing perhaps a million and a half, no bid was made. Had the property been offered piecemeal there would have been plenty of purchasers. The whole matter is regarded with suspicion.

ARLINGTON.—This soldier's cemetery contains 11,296 bodies. Of this number 7,109 are known, and 4,187 are unknown. One large pit, over which is erected a substantial granite monument, commemorates the fact that beneath lie the bones of 2,111 "unknown soldiers." There were 337 Confederate soldiers buried there who were prisoners of war, 124 have been recovered to their native land, leaving 213 graves upon the bosom of the Old Dominion.

The Cincinnati Price Current thinks there is little prospect that we shall ever again have a supply of coffee at 25 or 30 cents per pound, as before the war, on account of the demoralized condition of labor in Brazil, which is caused by the abolition of slavery in that country.

DECLINE IN SILVER.—The Treasury Department was in receipt to-day of intelligence from London to the effect that silver had declined to fifty-five and one-half pence per ounce, British standard. At this rate silver circulating in the United States is worth 88 cents gold, which is but a fraction over the value of the greenback dollar, and the Department now sees some probability of putting silver coin into circulation without fear of its being taken up for export.

The Sunday school celebration in Brooklyn city on Wednesday last was a superb and attractive exhibition of what Mr. Beecher has called "the blossoming of the family of the future." Between fifty and sixty thousand children hearty and rosy, well dressed and well mannered, happy and interested themselves and giving pleasure to others—were in line. Moving in divisions through the principal streets, filing into their respective churches, and gathering in the scene must have been a beautiful one, proving that Brooklyn is not misnamed the City of Churches. The whole immense number of children were regaled with ice-cream and cakes, and the array of little ones returning to their homes apparently without a mishap or misadventure. That was something for the Sunday-school people to be worthily proud of.—Wm. Journal.

The breaking up of the monastic orders in Prussia, by the recent constitutional amendments, will affect directly about ten thousand persons. The Jesuits have already been expelled, and have gone to Belgium, Holland and France. Some of them have started a convent in Holland, near the Prussian frontier—so near that a remonstrance has been sent to Holland against the institution. It is evident that the expelled monks will not get very far away, so that their presence in Belgium, Holland, and other countries is likely to prove a source of trouble to these governments, who will doubtless hear from Bismarck in the way of protest.

A man digging a load of sand from a sand-bank in Seneca Falls was buried to his shoulders by an avalanche of the treacherous earth. When discovered by his friends he had been planted about three hours, and was beginning to grow—discouraged.

The Tarter population of the Crimea is reported to be seriously diminishing. The obligation of military service leads large numbers of male adults to take flight into Turkey, and the small-pox, moreover, is committing great ravages. No sooner is a child vaccinated by a surgeon than the parents seek out the lymph, lest the young Mussulman should have any impure Christian blood in him.

Poetry.

GIVE AND TAKE

Don't ever go hunting for pleasures:
They cannot be found thus I know;
Nor yet fall a-digging for treasures,
Unless with the spade and the hoe!

The bee has to work for the honey:
The dove has no right to the food;
And he who has not earned his money,
Will get from his money no good.

The ant builds her house by her labor:
The squirrel looks out for his mast;
And he who depends on his neighbor,
Will never have friends, first or last.

In short 'tis no better than thieving,
Though thief is a hard name to call;
Good things to be always receiving,
And never to give back at all.

Humorous.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

JACKY AND HIS MAMA AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Jacky crept up and sat down by his mother's side as she was looking out of the window, yesterday morning. After a few minutes of silence, he broke out with:

"Ma, ain't Pa's name Jacob?"
"Yes, Jacky."
"If I was called young Jacob, he'd be called old Jacob, wouldn't he?"

"Yes, my dear, what makes you ask such a question as that?"
"Nothing, only I heard something about him last night."

"What was it, my son?" said Mrs. Watts, becoming suddenly interested.
"Oh, nothing much; something the new Sunday School teacher said."

"You oughtn't to have anything your mother don't know, Jacky, coaxingly plead Mrs. Watts."

"Well, if you must go poking into everything, I'll tell you. The new teacher says to me: 'What's your name, my little man?'"

And when I said Jacob, he asked me if I ever heard of old Jacob, and I thought that was Pa's name, so I told him I guess I had, but I'd like to hear what he had to say about him. He said old Jacob used to be a little boy, once, just like me, and had beautiful shooters and stills, and used to play hooky and get licked, and used to tend cattle."

"Yes, I believe he said his father used to keep a cow," interrupted Mrs. Watts.

"And he hogged his brother out of something or other, and he got struck with a young woman named Rachel. [Mrs. Watts became still more interested and was going to marry her, but her old man fished him, and made him marry his other daughter; but Pa said he guessed he was nobody's fool, and married that girl.]"

"The wretch!" ejaculated Mrs. Watts, shaking her fist at Mr. Watts's slipper.

"He said old Jacob had a dozen or two children, and—"

"Did I marry him for this?" exclaimed Mrs. Watts, sobbing and throwing herself on the sofa, making all the springs hum like a set of tuning forks.

Jacky said he didn't know what she married him for, but she wouldn't catch him telling her anything very soon again. If she was going to kick up such a row about it, and went out of the room highly indignant.

When Mr. Watts came home, he met Mrs. Watts in the hall, with a very red face, who pointed her finger at him, and jerked out the word, "Villain!" and asked him if he could look his innocent wife, and infant son in the face.

Mr. Watts showed that he could, by staring very hard alternately at Jacky and Mrs. Watts.

"I know, sir, where you go, sir, when you stay away from home," continued Mrs. Watts.

"I have heard the story of your perfidy. Can't you tell me how Rachel and that other woman is to-day?" she asked, with forced calmness.

Mrs. Watts confessed his inability to enlighten her on the health of the ladies about whom she was so solicitous. Mrs. Watts said that she always knew that something like this would occur, and ended with another hysterical interjection after the children's heads, but not receiving any satisfactory answer, she threw herself on the sofa again, and sobbed and asked herself, a few times, why she had left her mother's house, and then she called Jacky to her, and told him that they would have to live alone in a little house, and be very poor, and, maybe, not have enough to eat, which made that hopeful after a series of most doleful howls, and hastened down to the kitchen to examine the larder.

Later in the day Mrs. Lewis happened in, and Mrs. Watts confided to her the story of her husband's villainy. Of course Mrs. Lewis was very properly shocked, and tried to impress upon Mrs. Watts the necessity of being philosophical, and left with the observation that she had never yet seen a man with a mole on his nose, and that, not, sooner or later, prove to be a rascal.

Towards evening, Jacky was sitting on the steps, having recovered from his grief of the morning, when the Sunday School teacher chanced to pass by, and Jacky hailed him with: "Say, mister, I told my mother what you told me about old Jacob, last night, and there has been the old scratch to pay ever since. Ma called Pa a villain, and a bloody thief, and tried to break her back on the sofa, and said that there wouldn't be anything to eat, and there ain't been such a time since Pa offered to kiss Aunt Jane good by. Maybe you had better drop in and see the old lady, mister; she ain't so bad as she was."

The teacher, after some pressing, accompanied Jacky into the house, and was presented to Mrs. Watts, in the parlor.

Mrs. Watts began to thank him for disclosing her husband's perfidy, but he disclaimed having done anything of the kind, and, at length, after considerable talking, it was discovered that Jacky had misapprehended the story of the parrot.

Jacky said that Mrs. Watts started right out to hunt up Jacob, and when she found him, as he fished him out by being a villain, she had been distant. Jacky is contented in the fact that there is no immediate prospect of a lack of supplies in the family, and Mrs. Watts would be perfectly happy if she could only shut Mrs. Lewis's mouth.—*Baltimore American.*

HOME EVIDENCE.

FOR THE

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

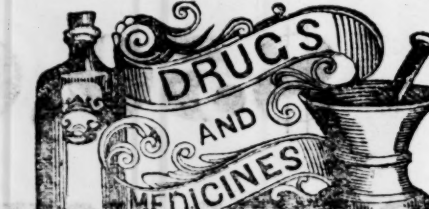
We, the undersigned, citizens of Forsyth County, N. C., do cheerfully and most respectfully say to persons desirous of purchasing a reliable Sewing Machine for their family use, that we have in use and can recommend the Wilson Sewing Machine, as sold by Mr. A. M. Jones, Agent here, and find them to be the best family sewing machine on both coast and the fact that it will sew with ease, and with satisfaction, and will be the most perfect for general family purposes, by any machine now before the public, besides being much faster in price than any other of the best machines.

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THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,

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PATENT MEDICINES,

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SAFETY LAMPS.

NON EXPLOSIVE, at manufacturer's prices, at CROSLAND'S.

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FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

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TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.

Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

New Styles of Goods received every few days.

Salem, N. C. April 15, 1875.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!!

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET GOOD BARGAINS.

GO TO THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,

East Side Court-House Square,

WINSTON, N. C.,

BRAFMAN & SCHRODER,

Who beg to call the attention of their many patrons and the public generally, to their NEW AND

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS.

Having just returned from Baltimore, after a two weeks' careful selection of stock, we are prepared to sell at **Less Figures** than any other dealer in this or adjoining counties, having the advantage of **Manufacturing our own Goods.** We are prepared to sell either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to **SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

Clothing Cut and made to Order a specialty.

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SEATON GALES, Secretary.

B. ROOT, Vice President.

LASKI GOWPER Supervisor.

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is now complete, comprising all classes usually kept by us, every cent of which were bought for cash, and will be sold for a small profit. As our house is the oldest, largest, best known and does the largest business of any house in either town, it is useless to enumerate the articles comprising our stock; but we wish to call attention to our fine Shoes for Ladies, manufactured expressly for us by the Winchester, Va., Shoe factory, every pair warranted; also to our stock of Cottonades, &c. An examination of our stock and prices will show that we mean what we say and say what we mean. We offer no bait, nor resort to dishonest tricks to catch trade. We invite everybody to examine our goods and prices. Country merchants will find it to their interest to deal with us.

Buy only the best and most Reliable Fertilizer.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

350 Bags Genuine Guano at \$8 00

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Also a large stock of all sorts and sizes of **THE WATT PLOWS.**

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Very Choice Trees and Plants.

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I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, LOUISA and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. BENTLEY commenced packing his Peaches last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 21st of June, shipped them to New York, where they all arrived in perfect order, and sold for \$1.75 per bushel. Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of Peaches, Louise and Rivers \$1 per doz and \$20 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue.

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